## **LISTING OF CLAIMS**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

1-26. (Cancelled)

27. (New) A method of calibrating an RTP system, the method comprising: providing at least two calibration wafers, wherein the calibration wafers have differing predetermined reflectivities;

successively subjecting each calibration wafer to a simulated thermal treatment comprising heat radiation;

determining the temperature of each calibration wafer during thermal treatment using a contact-based measuring device that is in contact with the wafer;

measuring radiation emitted from each calibration wafer during the simulated thermal treatment; and

calculating a set of temperature measurement model parameters to correct temperature measurements based on measured radiation by comparing temperature measurements based on measured radiation to the actual temperature determined using the contact-based measuring device.

- 28. (New) The method as set forth in claim 27, wherein the simulated thermal treatment comprises heating each calibration wafer to four different temperatures and holding the wafer at each temperature for a set period of time.
- 29. (New) The method as set forth in claim 28, wherein the four different temperatures lie in a range from about 200°C to about 1200°C.
- 29. (New) The method as set forth in claim 27, wherein the calibration wafers comprise uncoated wafers doped to a transmissivity of about 0.0 to about 0.3 at the wavelength of the heat radiation.
- 30. (New) The method as set forth in claim 27, wherein at least four calibration wafers are provided.
- 31. (New) The method as set forth in claim 30, wherein each of the four calibration wafers have different reflectivites ranging from about 0.2 to about 0.8; a

transmissivity of about 0.3; and a emissivity between about 0.25 and 0.8 at the wavelength of the heat radiation

33. (New) The method as set forth in claim 27, wherein providing a calibration wafer comprises:

providing a wafer of semiconductor material;

subjecting the bulk material of the wafer to at least one of doping with foreign atoms and generating lattice defects to adjust the predetermined emissivity; and coating the wafer to obtain a further optical characteristic.

- 34. (New) A method according to claim 33, wherein said further optical characteristic is a predetermined reflectivity.
- 35. (New) A method according to claim 33, wherein said emissivity is established to a value of between 0.25 and 0.8 at the wavelength of the heat radiation.
- 36. (New) A method according to claim 33, wherein said at least one of doping with foreign atoms and generating lattice defects is effected essentially homogenously over the bulk material of the wafer.
- 37. (New) A method according to claim 33, wherein said at least one of doping with foreign atoms and generating lattice defects is effected in a predetermined region.
- 38. (New) A method according to claim 37, wherein said predetermined region is a layer of the wafer.
- 39. (New) A method according to claim 37, wherein a surface layer of the wafer is doped.
- 40. (New) A method according to claim 33, wherein doping is effected with at least one of boron, phosphorous and arsenic.
- 41. (New) A method according to claim 33, wherein adjusting of the predetermined emissivity is effected essentially exclusively via said at least one of doping with foreign atoms and generating lattice defects.
- 42. (New) A method according to claim 33, wherein the wafer is doped with a density of foreign atoms that is between 10<sup>16</sup> and 10<sup>19</sup> foreign atoms per cubic centimeter.

- 43. (New) A method according to claim 33, wherein the predetermined emissivity is effected at least partially via a selection of the thickness of the wafer.
- 44. (New) A method according to claim 33, wherein said further optical characteristic is a reflectivity of the wafer, and wherein the reflectivity is established to a value between 0.2 and 0.8 at the wavelength of the heat radiation.
- 45. (New) A method according to claim 33, wherein the wafer is coated with a metallic layer to obtain the further optical characteristic.
- 46. (New) A method according to claim 45, wherein the wafer is coated with cobalt.